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General Assembly

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A/C.2/47/L.58
25 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 80

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. José Lino Guerrero (Philippines), on the basis of informal consultations held on revised draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.38/Rev.1

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/212 of 21 December 1990, by which it established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to prepare an effective framework convention on climate change, and any related legal instruments as might be agreed upon, for signature during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and 46/169 of 19 December 1991, by which it provided for the continuation of work on climate change until the end of 1992,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on its work thus far in 1992 1/ and the report prepared by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate

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1/ A/AC.237/18 (Part I) and A/AC.237/18 (Part II) and Add.1.

Change, on behalf of the Committee, for submission to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 2/

Noting resolution 15 (EC-XLIV), adopted by the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization at its forty-fourth session,

Noting that, in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 46/169 and pursuant to resolution INC/1992/1 adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on 9 May 1992, arrangements are being made for the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to be held as soon as practicable, preferably before the end of 1992,

Noting also that the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee will be held at Geneva from 7 to 10 December 1992,

Noting further the interim arrangements contained in article 21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the provision that the secretariat established by the General Assembly in resolution 45/212 should be the interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

Noting with appreciation the support provided for the operation of the secretariat during 1992 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as by bilateral contributors,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 3/ with particular reference to the possible requirements for intergovernmental and secretariat work on the implementation of the Convention in the period up to and including the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. Welcomes the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change and its signing by a large number of States;

2. Considers the Convention one of the achievements of the international community working through the United Nations and a first step in a cooperative response to the common concern for the change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects;

3. Calls upon States that have not done so to sign or accede to the Convention, as appropriate, and all Signatories that have not yet done so to ratify, accept, or approve it, so that it may enter into force;

2/ A/CONF.151/8.

3/ A/47/466.

4. Invites signatories of the Convention to communicate to the head of the interim secretariat of the Convention, as soon as feasible, information regarding measures consistent with the provisions of the Convention, pending its entry into force;

5. Urges States to support and contribute to the activities at the national, subregional, regional and international levels related to the basic scientific and technical needs specified in the Convention, including those activities carried out under the World Climate Programme and the Global Climate Observing System;

6. Decides that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall continue to function in order to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as specified in the Convention, and, in that context, to contribute to the effective operation of the interim arrangements set out in article 21 of the Convention;

7. Invites the Committee, in this regard, to draw up an adequate plan of preparatory work at its sixth session and to implement it expeditiously thereafter, and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements within the overall calendar of conferences for the Committee to hold sessions, in accordance with the needs of that plan;

8. Requests the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to promote a coherent and coordinated programme of activities by competent bodies aimed at supporting the entry into force and effective implementation of the Convention and strengthening the capacities of developing and all other countries to prepare for their participation in the Convention;

9. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system involved in work relating to climate change, including the interim secretariat of the Convention, to initiate and strengthen such activities, where possible in collaboration with each other, and invites them to make information on these activities and on any coordination arrangements regularly available to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, through its secretariat;

10. Invites the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to convey information on its work to the General Assembly, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development, as appropriate, in particular in the context of chapter 9 of Agenda 21;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariat established by the General Assembly in resolution 45/212 so that it may function as the interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties and, in that capacity, provide adequate support to the evolving work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, and further requests him to make provisions for this purpose within the current and forthcoming programme budgets;

12. Invites the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and other United Nations bodies with relevant expertise, to continue to cooperate closely with, and to contribute staff to assist, the head of the interim secretariat;

13. Requests bilateral sources to continue to assist the interim secretariat as hitherto;

14. Requests the head of the interim secretariat to maximize opportunities for collaborative work with other secretariat entities, including the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain the special voluntary fund established under paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 to support the participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and in the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General to maintain the trust fund established under paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 to contribute to the costs of the interim secretariat of the Convention;

17. Takes note with appreciation of the contributions made to these extrabudgetary funds and invites further adequate and timely contributions to both funds;

18. Decides that the costs of the work of the Committee and the interim secretariat should be funded within the current and forthcoming programme budgets, without adversely affecting the programmed activities of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, and through voluntary contributions to the trust fund, as appropriate;

19. Welcomes the invitation by the Government of Germany to host the first session of the Conference of the Parties;

20. Invites the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change to submit a final report to the General Assembly on behalf of the Committee on the completion of the Committee's work, following the conclusion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations".

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Forty-seventh session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 78 (b)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations response to world food and hunger problems

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the world food situation, particularly in Africa, where drought and other factors have worsened the problems of hunger and malnutrition,

Stressing the urgent need for a more effective and well-coordinated United Nations response to world food and hunger problems,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992, and the decisions of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session, 1/

Regretting that the World Food Council, which was established to provide such a response, has, by its own admission, fallen short of achieving the political leadership and coordination role expected by its founders,

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1/ A/47/19.

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council, 2/

1. Affirms the critical importance of establishing the most effective arrangements for the management and coordination of food issues in the United Nations system;

2. Underlines the need to consider how best the mandate and functions of the World Food Council might best be carried out in the wider context of the overall restructuring of the social and economic activities of the United Nations system;

3. Invites the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council to continue its attempts to reach a consensus on appropriate measures to be taken, and to communicate any agreed conclusions to the General Assembly;

4. Decides to address these issues in the context of the discussions on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields at the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly envisaged in resolution 45/264, taking into account any consensus reached within the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council.

2/ A/47/19/Add.1.

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Agenda item 89 (a)

TRAINING AND RESEARCH: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan and Uganda: draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986, 42/197 of 11 December 1987, 43/201 of 20 December 1988, 44/175 of 19 December 1989, 45/219 of 20 December 1990 and 46/180 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General 1/ and of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 2/ and taking into account the statements made before the Second Committee on the Institute,

Recognizing the steps taken by the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute for the purpose of implementing in New York and Geneva innovative and cost-effective programmes that would respond to the new challenges facing the United Nations,

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1/ A/47/458.

2/ A/47/14.

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Acknowledging that a restructured Institute should continue, as a distinct and separate entity, to satisfy the growing training needs of Member States and the staff in the United Nations system, including the intersectoral analysis, assessment and policy-making issues related to sustainable development in order to develop a more structured relationship with national and international institutions,

Further acknowledging the continued relevance of the Institute in providing training in multilateral diplomacy, including negotiation and conflict-resolution training (economic, commercial, political, environmental etc.), natural resource management and operational activities, peace-keeping and peacemaking in close collaboration with all United Nations departments and offices concerned, optimal utilization of information systems and accessibility to United Nations databanks by all States, and programmes aimed at enhancing the conceptual understanding of the new integrated approaches to global problems where the United Nations is called upon to provide solutions across the political, economic and social spectrum, and upon request, to identify training needs which are not met by other bodies within the United Nations system,

1. Decides that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research building will be immediately transferred to the United Nations in return for the cancellation of its debt and that coverage of its financial obligations for 1992 as well as the cost of all transitional arrangements will be assumed by the United Nations. In the event that the headquarters of the Institute are moved to Geneva, a streamlined office for training purposes will be retained in New York, in accordance with the recommendation of the high-level consultant and approved by the Board of Trustees;

2. Further decides that the New York office should be given the necessary facilities and sufficient authority to accommodate fully the proven training programmes designed to meet the needs of member States in the fields of multilateral diplomacy, peace-keeping, peace-building and peacemaking, full-time senior fellows conducting research activities, and of the restructured programmes in economic and social training organized in cooperation with the World Bank's Economic Development Institute;

3. Also decides that the funding of the Institute's administrative budget and training programmes will in future be covered from voluntary contributions, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads, but that in 1993, during the transitional period, arrangements will be made for the provision of a grant from the United Nations regular budget to carry out the programmes referred to above;

4. Similarly decides that the cost of training programmes made at the specific request of the United Nations and of other United Nations organs and specialized agencies should be covered by the requesting organizations;

5. Further decides that the proposal of the Secretary-General to work out a closer association between the Institute and the Turin Training Centre for the purpose of transferring the bulk of training activities to Turin needs further examination in order to ensure that such a transfer is genuinely cost-effective, financially sound and in the best interests of participating member States;

6. Urges member States to contribute to the General Fund of the restructured United Nations Institute on Training and Research so as to assure its viability, bearing in mind the uncertainty surrounding its future and the fact that the Institute has been left with an unacceptably low level of resources to conduct its training programmes;

7. Requests the Institute to improve its cooperation with national and international institutions in the field of international relations and scientific analysis;

8. Further urges United Nations funds and programmes such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to improve their collaboration with the Institute in order to better utilize the Institute's expertise and comparative advantage in the field of training;

9. Request the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the arrangements set out above.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 79

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Malaysia: draft resolution

Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of Agenda 21, 1/ in particular chapter 38, entitled "International institutional arrangements", which contains a set of important recommendations on institutional arrangements to follow up the Conference,

Stressing the overall objective of the integration of environment and development issues at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system institutional arrangements, and the specific objectives recommended by the Conference in paragraph 38.8 of Agenda 21,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/ prepared with the assistance of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, on institutional arrangements to follow up the Conference, as well as the recommendations and proposals contained therein,

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1/ A/CONF.151/26 (Vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

2/ A/47/598.

1. Endorses the recommendations on international institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as contained in chapter 38 of Agenda 21, particularly those on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development;

Commission on Sustainable Development

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to set up a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Council in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure the effective follow-up of the Conference, as well as to enhance international cooperation and rationalize the intergovernmental decision-making capacity for the integration of environment and development issues and to examine the progress of the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national, regional and international levels, fully guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 3/ and all other aspects of the Conference, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;

3. Recommends that the Commission shall have the following functions, as agreed in paragraphs 38.13, 33.13 and 33.21 of Agenda 21:

(a) To monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals throughout the United Nations system through analysis and evaluation of reports from all relevant organs, organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system dealing with various issues of environment and development, including those related to finance;

(b) To consider information provided by Governments, including, for example, in the form of periodic communications or national reports regarding the activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the problems they face, such as problems related to financial resources and technology transfer, and other environment and development issues they find relevant;

(c) To review the progress in the implementation of the commitments contained in Agenda 21, including those related to the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology;

(d) To review and monitor regularly progress towards the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance. This review process should systematically combine the monitoring of the implementation of Agenda 21 with the review of financial resources available;

3/ See A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. I), chap. I.

(e) To review on a regular basis the adequacy of funding and mechanisms, including efforts to reach agreed objectives of chapter 33 of Agenda 21, including targets where applicable;

(f) To receive and analyse relevant input from competent non-governmental organizations, including the scientific and the private sector, in the context of the overall implementation of Agenda 21;

(g) To enhance the dialogue, within the framework of the United Nations, with non-governmental organizations and the independent sector, as well as other entities outside the United Nations system;

(h) To consider, where appropriate, information regarding the progress made in the implementation of environmental conventions, which could be made available by the relevant Conferences of Parties;

(i) To provide appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(j) To consider, at an appropriate time, the results of the review to be conducted expeditiously by the Secretary-General of all recommendations of the Conference for capacity-building programmes, information networks, task forces and other mechanisms to support the integration of environment and development at regional and subregional levels;

4. Also recommends that the Commission shall:

(a) Promote the incorporation of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the implementation of Agenda 21;

(b) Promote the incorporation of the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests 4/ in the implementation of Agenda 21, in particular in the context of the review of the implementation of chapter 11 thereof;

(c) Keep under review the implementation of Agenda 21, recognizing that it is a dynamic programme which could evolve over time, taking into account the agreement to review Agenda 21 in 1997, and make recommendations, as appropriate, on the need for new cooperative arrangements related to sustainable development to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly;

4/ See A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. III).

5. Decides that the Commission, in the fulfilment of its functions, will also:

(a) Monitor progress in promoting, facilitating and financing, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21;

(b) Consider issues related to the provision of financial resources from all available funding sources and mechanisms, as contained in paragraphs 33.13, 33.14, 33.15 and 33.16 of Agenda 21;

6. Recommends that the Commission consist of representatives of 53 States elected by the Economic and Social Council from among the Member States of the United Nations and its specialized agencies for three-year terms, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution. The regional allocation of seats could be the same as in the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as decided in Economic and Social Council decision 1992/222 of 29 May 1992. Representation should be at a high level, including ministerial participation. Other Member States of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as other observers of the United Nations, may participate in the Commission in the capacity of observer, in accordance with established practice;

7. Also recommends that the Commission should:

(a) Provide for representatives of various parts of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, including international financial institutions, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, regional development banks, subregional financial institutions, relevant regional and subregional economic and technical cooperation organizations and regional economic integration organizations, to assist and advise the Commission in the performance of its functions within their respective areas of expertise and mandates, and participate actively in its deliberations; and provide for the European Economic Community, within its areas of competence, to participate - as will be appropriately defined in the Commission on Sustainable Development rules of procedure - fully, without the right to vote;

(b) Provide for non-governmental organizations, including those related to major groups as well as industry and the scientific and business communities, to participate effectively in its work and contribute within their areas of competence to its deliberations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph 7 above, to submit, for the consideration of the the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993, his proposals on the rules of procedure of the Commission, including those related to participation of relevant

intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as recommended by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, taking into account the following:

(a) The procedures, while ensuring the intergovernmental nature of the Commission, should allow its members to benefit from the expertise and competence of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(b) The procedures should permit relevant intergovernmental organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, including multilateral financial institutions, to appoint special representatives to the Commission;

(c) The rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and the rules of procedure of its functional commissions;

(d) The rules of procedure of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(e) Decisions 1/1 5/ and 2/1 6/ of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(f) Paragraphs 38.11 and 38.44 of Agenda 21;

9. Recommends that the Commission on Sustainable Development shall meet once a year for a period of two to three weeks. The first substantive session of the Commission will be held in New York in 1993, without prejudice to the venue of its future sessions;

10. Requests the Committee on Conferences to consider the need for readjusting the calendar of meetings in order to take account of the interrelationship between the work of the Commission and the work of other relevant United Nations intergovernmental subsidiary organs, in order to ensure timely reporting to the Economic and Social Council;

11. Recommends that in 1993, as a transitional measure, the Commission hold a short organizational session in New York. At that session, the Commission will elect the Bureau of the Commission, consisting of a Chairperson, three Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur, coming from each of the regional groups, decide on the agenda of its first substantive session and consider all other organizational issues as may be necessary. The agenda of the organizational session of the Commission shall be decided on by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session of 1993;

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/45/46), annex I.

6/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/46/48), vol. I, annex I.

12. Recommends that the Commission, at its first substantive session, adopt a multi-year thematic programme of its work that will provide a framework to assess progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and ensure an integrated approach to all of its environment and development components as well as linkages between sectoral and cross-sectoral issues. This programme could be of clusters that would integrate in an effective manner related sectoral and cross-sectoral components of Agenda 21 in such a way as to allow the Commission to review the progress of the implementation of the entire Agenda 21 by 1997. This programme of work could be adjusted, as the need may arise, at the future sessions of the Commission;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his proposals for such a programme of work during the organizational session of the Commission;

14. Recommends further that in order to carry out its functions and implement its work programme effectively the Commission consider organizing its work on the following lines:

(a) Financial resources, mechanisms, transfer of technology, capacity-building, and other cross-sectoral issues;

(b) Review of implementation of Agenda 21 at the international level, as well as at the regional and national levels, including the means of implementation, in accordance with paragraph 12 above and the functions of the Commission, taking into account, where appropriate, information regarding the progress in the implementation of relevant environmental conventions;

(c) A High-level Meeting, with Ministerial participation, to have an integrated overview of the implementation of Agenda 21, to consider emerging policy issues and to provide necessary political impetus to the implementation of decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and commitments contained therein;

Review and consideration of implementation of Agenda 21 should be in an integrated manner;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide for each session of the Commission, in accordance with the programme of work mentioned in paragraph 12 above and in accordance with its organizational modalities, analytical reports containing information on relevant activities to implement Agenda 21, progress achieved and emerging issues to be addressed;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for the first substantive session of the Commission, reports containing information and proposals, as appropriate, on the following issues:

(a) Initial financial commitments, financial flows and arrangements to give effect to the decisions of the Conference from all available funding sources and mechanisms;

(b) Progress achieved in facilitating and promoting transfer of environmentally sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building;

(c) Progress in the incorporation of recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the activities of international organizations and measures undertaken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure that sustainable development principles are incorporated in programmes and processes within the United Nations system;

(d) Ways in which, upon request, the United Nations system and bilateral donors are assisting countries, particularly developing countries, in the preparation of national reports and national Agenda 21 action plans;

(e) Urgent and major emerging issues that may be addressed in the course of the high-level meeting;

17. Decides that organizational modalities for the Commission should be reviewed in the context of the overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21 during the special session of the General Assembly and adjusted, as may be required, to improve its effectiveness;

Relationship with other United Nations intergovernmental bodies

18. Recommends that the Commission, in discharging its functions, submit its consolidated recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly, to be considered by the Council and the Assembly in accordance with their respective responsibilities as defined in the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of paragraphs 38.9 and 38.10 of Agenda 21;

19. Recommends that the Commission actively interact with other intergovernmental United Nations bodies dealing with matters related to environment and development;

20. Emphasizes that the ongoing restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should take into account the organizational modalities for the Commission on Sustainable Development, with a view to optimizing the work of the Commission and other intergovernmental United Nations bodies dealing with matters related to environment and development;

Coordination within the United Nations system

21. Requests all United Nations specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term plans, as appropriate, in line with Agenda 21, in particular regarding projects for promoting sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 38.28 of Agenda 21, and make their

reports on steps they have taken to give effect to this recommendation available to the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council in 1993 or, at the latest, in 1994, in accordance with Article 64 of the Charter of the United Nations;

22. Invites all relevant governing bodies to ensure that the tasks assigned to them are carried out effectively, including the elaboration and publication on a regular basis of reports on the activities of the organs, programmes and organizations for which they are responsible, and that continuous reviews are undertaken of their policies, programmes, budgets and activities;

23. Invites the World Bank and other international, regional and subregional financial and development institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to submit regularly to the Commission on Sustainable Development reports containing information on their experience, activities and plans to implement Agenda 21;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its substantive session of 1993, recommendations and proposals for improving coordination of programmes related to development data that exist within the United Nations system, taking into account provisions of paragraph 40.13 of Agenda 21, inter alia, regarding "Development Watch";

United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

25. Requests the Governing Councils of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the Trade and Development Board to examine the relevant provisions of chapter 38 of Agenda 21 at their next sessions and submit reports on their specific plans to implement Agenda 21 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council;

26. Takes note of the work of the United Nations Centre on Urgent Environmental Assistance, established by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on experimental basis, and invites the Governing Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the experience gained within the Centre;

Regional commissions

27. Requests United Nations regional commissions to examine the relevant provisions of chapter 38 of Agenda 21 at their next sessions and submit reports on their specific plans to implement Agenda 21;

28. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to decide on the arrangements required so that the reports of regional commissions with the conclusions related to such a review be made available to the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1993, or at the latest in 1994;

High-level Advisory Board

29. Endorses the view of the Secretary-General that the High-level Advisory Board should consist of eminent persons broadly representative of all regions of the world, with recognized expertise on the broad spectrum of issues to be dealt with by the Commission on Sustainable Development, drawn from relevant scientific disciplines, industry, finance and other major non-governmental constituencies, as well as various disciplines related to environment and development, and that due account should also be given to gender balance; 7/

30. Decides that the main task of this Board is to give broad consideration to issues related to implementation of Agenda 21, taking into account the thematic multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and provide expert advice in that regard to the Secretary-General and, through him to the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

31. Takes notes of the views of the Secretary-General regarding the functions of the Board and of the Committee for Development Planning, and requests the Secretary-General to submit appropriate proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993, including the possibility of organizing expert rosters;

Secretariat support arrangements

32. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, as a clearly identifiable entity, a highly qualified and competent secretariat support structure within the United Nations Secretariat, taking into account gender balance at all levels, the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, in accordance with Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to provide support for the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the High-level Advisory Board, on the basis of the following criteria:

(a) It should draw on the expertise gained and the working methods and organizational structures developed during the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

7/ A/47/598, para. 59.

(b) It should work closely with United Nations and other expert bodies in the field of sustainable development and should cooperate closely and cooperatively with the economic and social entities of the Secretariat and the secretariats of relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the secretariats of international financial institutions, and it should provide for effective liaison with relevant non-governmental organizations, including those related to major groups, in particular non-governmental organizations from developing countries;

(c) Its location, to be decided after wide-ranging consultations with Member States, should take into account the need to ensure effective implementation of its functions and maximize work efficiency; easy access of all countries to its services; effective interaction with secretariats of other international organizations, financial institutions and relevant conventions whose secretariats have been established definitively or on an interim basis. Whatever the decision on the location of the secretariat, it should have a relevant office in New York or at Geneva, as appropriate. It should also have a liaison office in Nairobi, on the basis of arrangements for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(d) It should be headed by a high-level official designated by the Secretary-General to work closely and directly with him and with assured access to him, as well as with the heads of relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the multilateral financial and trade organizations, dealing with the implementation of Agenda 21;

(e) It should be funded from the United Nations regular budget and depend to the maximum extent possible upon existing budgetary resources;

(f) It should be supplemented or reinforced, as appropriate, by secondments from other relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, taking into account the need to ensure that the work programmes of those organizations are not negatively affected, and national Governments, as well as by appropriate specialists on limited-term contracts from outside the United Nations in such areas as may be required;

(g) It should take into account relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding women in the United Nations Secretariat;

(h) Sustainable development should be integrated and coordinated with other economic, social and environmental activities of the Secretariat. Organizational decisions should be consistent with consensus resolutions in the context of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

33. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary interim secretariat arrangements to ensure adequate preparations and support for the

first session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the work of the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development;

34. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 79

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Malaysia: draft resolution

Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks

The General Assembly,

Recalling Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1/ in particular chapter 17, programme area C, 2/ relating to the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas,

Recalling also the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development, adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, 3/

1/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", Rio de Janiero, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I and II and Corr.1 and III.

2/ Ibid., vol. II.

3/ See Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June-6 July 1984 (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1984).

Taking note of the Declaration of Cancun, 4/ adopted at the International Conference on Responsible Fishing held from 6 to 8 May 1992,

Inviting all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their cooperation in the conservation and management of living marine resources, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 5/

Taking note of relevant recent discussions on international fisheries,

1. Decides to convene in 1993, in accordance with the mandate agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, an intergovernmental conference under United Nations auspices on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, which should complete its work in advance of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

2. Also decides that the conference, in accordance with the mandate agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, shall take into account relevant activities at the subregional, regional and global levels, with a view to promoting effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. The conference, drawing, inter alia, on scientific and technical studies by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should:

(a) Identify and assess existing problems related to the conservation and management of such fish stocks;

(b) Consider means of improving fisheries cooperation among States;

(c) Formulate appropriate recommendations;

3. Reaffirms that the work and results of the conference should be fully consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in particular the rights and obligations of coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, and that States should give full effect to the high seas fisheries provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea with regard to fisheries populations whose ranges lie both within and beyond exclusive economic zones (straddling fish stocks) and highly migratory fish stocks;

4/ A/CONF.151/15, annex.

5/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), vol. XVII.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite to the conference those listed in paragraph 9 of its resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991 and in its decision 46/469 of 13 April 1992 and also to invite regional and subregional fisheries organizations to attend as observers;

5. Decides that in 1993 the conference shall hold an organizational session of up to five days at United Nations Headquarters for the purposes of electing a Chairman and other members of its bureau, consisting of three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, giving due regard to equitable geographical representation; and organizing its work;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate secretariat arrangements;

7. Further decides that in 1993 the conference shall hold a session of three weeks' duration in July at United Nations Headquarters to deal with substantive matters;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the consideration of the conference at its organizational session;

9. Decides to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting developing States, especially those most concerned by the subject-matter of the conference, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the conference, and invites Governments and regional economic integration organizations to contribute to the fund;

10. Decides that the funds necessary for the preparatory process and the conference itself should, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, be made available within the programme budget without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

11. Invites relevant specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as regional and subregional fisheries organizations, to contribute with relevant scientific and technical studies and reports and to organize regional and subregional technical meetings in order to contribute to the work of the conference;

12. Invites relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries to contribute within the areas of their competence and expertise to the conference on the basis of procedures for their accreditation used in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as recommended in paragraph 38.44 of Agenda 21; 6/

6/ A/CONF.151/26, vol. III.

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the work of the conference to it at its forty-eighth session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, agencies, programmes and bodies within the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries bodies, and relevant non-governmental organizations;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks" under agenda item "Implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Malaysia: draft resolution

Observance of World Day for Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of chapter 18 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1/

Considering that the extent to which water resources development contributes to economic productivity and social well-being is not widely appreciated, although all social and economic activities rely heavily on the supply and quality of fresh water,

Considering further that, as populations and economic activities grow, many countries are rapidly reaching conditions of water scarcity or facing limits to economic development,

Considering finally that the promotion of water conservation and sustainable management requires public awareness at local, national, regional and international levels,

1. Decides to declare 22 March of each year as World Day for Water, in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development contained in chapter 18 of Agenda 21;

1/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992" (A/CONF.151/26), vol. II.

2. Invites States to devote the Day, as appropriate in the national context, to concrete activities such as the promotion of public awareness through the publication and diffusion of documentaries, the organization of conferences, round tables, seminars and expositions related to the conservation and the development of water resources and the implementation of the recommendations of Agenda 21;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the United Nations Secretariat could, within existing resources and without prejudice to ongoing activities, assist countries in organizing their national activities for the observance of World Day for Water;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in order to ensure the success of the observance of World Day for Water by the United Nations;

5. Requests also the Secretary-General to focus observance by the United Nations of World Day for Water on a particular theme relating to the conservation of water resources;

6. Recommends that the Commission on Sustainable Development, in the execution of its mandate, attach priority to the implementation of chapter 18 of Agenda 21.

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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Malaysia: draft resolution

Capacity-building for Agenda 21

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of Agenda 21, in particular chapter 37, which contains a set of important recommendations on capacity-building, 1/

Noting with interest the launching by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme of "Capacity 21" initiative,

1. Invites the United Nations Development Programme Governing Council, taking into account national policies, priorities and plans of recipient countries to give due consideration to the adoption of concrete programmes and measures to implement Agenda 21 recommendations on capacity-building through, inter alia, the "Capacity 21" initiative, with a view to promoting early action in support of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the area of capacity-building;

2. Further invites all relevant United Nations agencies within their mandates to promote early action to implement chapter 37 of Agenda 21;

1/ See "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992" (A/CONF.151/26), vol. III.

3. Requests the Commission on Sustainable Development, in execution of its mandate, to give urgent consideration to the implementation of provisions of Agenda 21 on capacity-building.